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**CONFIDENTIAL** 9 August 1954

**RECENT COMMUNIST "CONCILIATORY" GESTURES AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN  
THE ORBIT AND THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD**

There is submitted herewith a chronological listing of (1) recent "conciliatory" tactics pursued by the USSR and the European Satellites toward non-Orbit countries, (2) trade developments and (3) East-West contacts. The period of the Geneva conference was selected in an attempt to determine whether the tactics had been specifically designed to support Communist claims to "reasonableness" while at the conference table. Even though some "softening" of "splitting" tactics may have been aimed specifically at the British, French or other nations, the general activity is the fruition of efforts begun some time ago.

The Orbit program of cultural, scientific and athletic exchange, although not novel in concept, appears to have reached a new high. Spot checks of comparable periods in previous years suggest that planning and arrangements began after Stalin's death more than a year ago and that the program has increased steadily to its present impressive level. The exchange of individuals and delegations between the Orbit and non-Communist countries and the holding of international conferences of front organizations have been the devices most frequently used in advancing the program. In promoting its offensive, Moscow has run the gamut of cultural expression--from weight lifting to the ballet.

A seasonal factor accounts in part for the present level, in that it is easier to go to and from Moscow during the summer. The cultural contacts made by Orbit peoples this year will probably lead to a further increase during the spring and summer of 1955, particularly since exchanges with the Orbit are becoming more "respectable" in some countries.

The program was probably designed to support the policy of "easing world tensions" proclaimed by the Malenkov regime and may also have been expected to assist the international Communist policy of united front tactics. The abandonment of Stalin's harsh isolationism and the loosening of security policies by the new regime permitted the lifting of the iron curtain to some foreigners.

State Dept. review completed

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RECENT COMMUNIST "CONCILIATORY" GESTURES AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN  
THE ORBIT AND THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD

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In the economic field, there has been a considerable increase in the movement of trade delegations between the bloc and the non-Communist world, with numerous individuals being invited to Moscow. Both the USSR and the European Satellites have continued earlier efforts to establish trade representation in Western countries. An example is the current East German plan to set up permanent but "unofficial" trade delegations in five Western European countries.

The Orbit has continued to expand its participation in UN organizations and UN-sponsored economic meetings, and extensive exhibitions are planned for trade fairs scheduled for the summer and early fall. Communist attempts to expand trade with old partners and to conclude agreements with new countries have continued.

Soviet propaganda played a double role during this period, simultaneously appealing to the West with intimations of peaceful intent while making abundantly clear the alleged threat to peace arising from "aggressive" US foreign policy. A careful balance was maintained by the Kremlin's propagandists lest the focus on "peaceful intentions" be interpreted as an indication of Soviet weakness. Thus, propaganda reiterated admonitions contained in speeches of top leaders that the Soviet Union, while desiring peace, was prepared to meet aggression with might.

The chronology as devised should be regarded with caution lest its one-sided nature give the impression that over-all Soviet policy has undergone a marked shift toward conciliation. The chronology does not include negative indicators such as the continuation at a high level of anti-American and anti-EDC propaganda, notable in Satellite as well as Soviet output, or harshly worded notes of protest -- both of which are almost as characteristic as the tactics described here.

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### GENERAL ORBIT "CONCILIATORY" TACTICS SINCE GENEVA

1954

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- 26 April The conference of foreign ministers opened in Geneva. [ ]
- 26 April The USSR without qualification, adhered to the ILO constitution, thus becoming a member of that specialized UN agency. The USSR adhered to the UNESCO constitution on 21 April. [ ]
- 29 April At the fourth meeting on Spandau prison regulations with the three Western powers, the Soviet Union agreed to several improvements in prison conditions and relaxed rules for burial, after years of opposition to such changes. [ ]
- 1 May The Satellite May Day celebrations played down emphasis on anti-West, anti-American propaganda themes except in the case of the GDR. [ ]
- 6 May General Grechko, commander of the Soviet forces in Germany, visited the American and French military commanders at their zonal headquarters. [ ]
- 8 May The Soviet press stated that a Churchill speech calling for the improvement of relations between Britain and the USSR had given rise to favorable comments in leading Soviet circles. [ ]
- 12 May The Ukrainian and Byelorrussia SSR's asked for membership in ILO. [ ]
- 21 May The first known passport and exit visa since last October was granted by Czechoslovakia to the wife of a US citizen in a case in which the US embassy had not made previous representations. [ ]
- 22 May Bulgaria and Greece agreed to terms for re-establishing formal diplomatic relations. Both countries have since designated chargés. [ ]
- 25 May High Czechoslovak officials, including the foreign minister and foreign trade minister, attended a reception given by the Argentine ambassador in Prague, celebrating Argentina's National Day. [ ]

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25 May Soviet dignitaries attended a reception given by the Argentine ambassador in Moscow. [REDACTED] 25X1

25X1 26 May The USSR assigned military and naval attachés to India. [REDACTED]

27 May Soviet naval forces departed the Black Sea and entered the Mediterranean destined for Albania for the first time since World War II. [REDACTED] 25X1

28 May Foreign minister Molotov paid a courtesy call on top Swiss officials, the first official call in history by a high Soviet official on the Swiss government. [REDACTED] 25X1

June & July Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania indicated a desire to increase their activities in various UN agencies including ILO and UNESCO. [REDACTED]

1 June The East German Interior Ministry announced the abolition of travel restrictions for the Baltic coastal area. [REDACTED] 25X1

25X1 1 June The Bulgarian government appointed Kosta Lambrev Diven as temporary chargé d'Affaires in Athens and has requested Greek approval to appoint a minister plenipotentiary. [REDACTED] 25X1

4 June The Soviet government accepted responsibility and apologized for discourteous treatment of Yugoslav diplomats in Moscow, in an unusual admission of error for the USSR. [REDACTED] 25X1

8-15 June At the Danube Commission meeting in Budapest, the Yugoslav delegates received very solicitous treatment and their views on all matters, both technical and procedural, were accepted. [REDACTED] 25X1

8-9 June Swedish Foreign Minister Unden started a ten day unofficial visit to the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] 25X1

10 June The British ambassador's reception for the Queens' Birthday in Moscow was attended by Soviet dignitaries including Mikoyan, and Marshals Zhukov and Sokolovsky. [REDACTED] 25X1

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11 June Soviet premier Malenkov told East German premier Grotewohl in Moscow that the Soviet Union would consider favorably any appeals from interested circles in West Germany for the establishment of economic and cultural relations with the USSR. [REDACTED] 25X1

11 June The Soviet Union suddenly reversed its stand and agreed in the Allied Council to approve a Vienna boundary modification law. [REDACTED] 25X1

12 June The Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Czech Legation in Athens had resumed its activities. [REDACTED] 25X1

15 June The Soviet invitation, extended through ECAFE, to send agricultural and industrial experts on an inspection tour of the USSR was accepted by the Japanese government. [REDACTED] 25X1

17 June The Bulgarian newspaper, Rabotnichesko Delo, made a strong overture for friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. [REDACTED] 25X1

17 June Peiping announced that it would send a chargé d'Affaires to London with the same position and duties of the British chargé in Peiping. [REDACTED] 25X1

17 June The USSR and Israel raised their respective legations to Embassies, and Alexander Abramov was given the rank of Ambassador to Israel. [REDACTED] 25X1

18 June The Bulgarian government stated that it is ready to sign an agreement with Turkey on the solving of border problems, and promised to do "everything in its power to strengthen peace in the Balkans." [REDACTED] 25X1

18 June The Rumanian government reported that the appointment of Nicolaie Gina as ambassador to Yugoslavia had been accepted by Yugoslavia. [REDACTED] 25X1

18 June Soviet service attachés in Rome continued a campaign of friendship and hospitality by giving a party for attachés and military representatives of eleven Western and Satellite countries. [REDACTED] 25X1

19 June A delegation of British Labor leaders toured Poland at Polish invitation. [REDACTED] 25X1

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- 25X1 19 June East Germany announced a railway agreement with West Germany which became effective on 15 July 54. The number of trains was doubled each way from 6 to 12 daily. [REDACTED]
- 22 June The USSR reportedly agreed to renew for one year the 1930 fishing agreement with the UK. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 23 June An East German ordinance that eased restrictions within a five-kilometer-wide border zone along the boundary with West Germany became effective. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 23-30 June On his return from Geneva Chou En-lai had interviews with Mendes-France, Nehru, and the Burmese Premier. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 25 June The last group of 38 lend lease ships being returned by the USSR was delivered to US naval forces in Istanbul. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 26 June The USSR requested the Greek foreign office to permit the assignment of a naval attaché to Athens. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 27 June Moscow, in a strong propaganda bid to convince the world that it is turning its energies to peaceful pursuits, announced that a plant, powered by atomic energy, was already in operation in the USSR. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 29 June The Soviet Union and France signed an agreement to establish a Paris-Moscow air link with a stopover in Prague. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 1 July Czech officials, including the foreign minister, attended the reception given by the Canadian chargé d'affaires on Canadian National Day. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 2 July The Hungarian government, after two years of repeated Western requests, invited the US Minister and other Western chiefs of mission to visit a collective farm. The Minister stated that the Hungarian government during the past several months has been more cordial in its formal relations with the West than previously. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 3-5 July The first official USAF flight into Prague since 1950 was made on 3-5 July to transport Ambassador Johnson from Geneva to Prague, for a 4 July reception, and back [REDACTED] 25X1

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- 4 July The Polish embassy in London was reported as arranging for the visit of 12 Labor Party members to Poland during September for an extended tour. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 4 July The USSR began returning 300 prisoners of Iranian nationality, who were freed under the Soviet amnesty decree, to Iran. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 4 July Five Polish cabinet officers attended the US embassy's reception for first time since the end of the war. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 5 July Representatives of Rumanian and Yugoslav railways opened a conference in Belgrade to conclude a border railway convention between the two countries. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 8 July Soviet deputy foreign trade minister Kумыkin declared at Geneva that the USSR would react favorably to any steps aiming at a resumption of cultural and economic relations with West German, according to the press. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 8-12 July At an Evangelical Church Congress in Leipzig, freedom was permitted in discussions and movements. The West Germans were encouraged to call for further contacts between East and West Germany. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 9 July The Soviet acting high commissioner told the Austrian chancellor that the USSR is prepared to turn over Soviet zone land and assets for the Salzburg-Vienna autobahn, with payment to be part of the lump sum scheduled in the state treaty. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 9 July The Soviet press announced the naming of D. A. Zhukov as the USSR's first ambassador to Indonesia. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 11 July A Soviet naval squadron visited Helsinki, Finland for several days. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 13 July Malenkov received the chairman of the All-India Peace Council, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. [REDACTED] 25X1
- 13 July A Yugoslav YAK-9 which lost its way and landed at Pecs, Hungary about 25 June was released and flown out by its pilot the following day according to a Yugoslav diplomat in Budapest. [REDACTED] 25X1

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25X1

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| 14 July | Indian Major General Sokhey was awarded a Stalin Peace Prize in Moscow. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 15 July | Czechoslovakia released six US army men and one officer in good condition and unharmed. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 15 July | The East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party invited delegates of British Labor Party to tour East Germany. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 15 July | The Soviet acting high commissioner told the Austrian chancellor that the USSR was granting flood aid to Austria. [REDACTED]   |      |
| 16 July | The USSR and Sweden started an exchange visit of naval squadrons. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 17 July | Following the conclusion of a new trade pact the USSR and Finland issued a joint declaration on foreign policy and raised their missions to embassies. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 21 July | Soviet Deputy Minister Vishinsky told a Japanese delegation that the USSR hoped to establish formal diplomatic relations with Japan "as soon as possible" and to expand economic and cultural activities. [REDACTED] | 25X1 |
| 21 July | Geneva Conference closed with signing of cease-fire agreements for Indochina. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 24 July | The Soviet Union sent a note to the Western powers calling for an all-European conference on European security. [REDACTED]   |      |

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### TRADE AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

25X1 28 April The USSR-Netherlands trade agreement was renewed.  
[redacted]

29 April The USSR and Afghanistan signed a credit agree-  
ment whereby the USSR would extend \$600,000  
credit to Afghanistan for the construction of  
gasoline storage facilities. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 30 April The USSR and Lebanon signed a trade agreement  
for the first time since World War II, providing  
primarily for an exchange of Soviet machinery  
and tools for Lebanese fruits and vegetables.  
[redacted]

2 May A Greek government trade delegation to Rumania  
arrived in Bucharest. [redacted] 25X1

7 May Rumanian and Israeli officials in Bucharest  
agreed to conclude their first trade pact. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 7 May The Czechoslovak-French trade agreement was re-  
newed. [redacted]

11 May The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified  
the agreement granting a loan to Finland. [redacted] 25X1

11 May A Hungarian trade mission held a long interview  
with the Chilean Minister of Economy. [redacted] 25X1

13 May Czechoslovakia and Turkey agreed to expand their  
trade in the near future. [redacted] 25X1

18 May Rumania and Norway signed their first postwar  
trade and payments agreement. [redacted] 25X1

21 May The 1954 trade protocol was signed recently  
between Poland and Sweden. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 27 May The Yugoslav press announced the signing "re-  
cently" of a barter trade agreement with Hungary  
for the exchange of goods valued at about \$2,500,000.  
[redacted]

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2 June Czechoslovakia [ ] 25X1  
made an attractive bid to the Afghan government to carry out oil exploration and development in northern Afghanistan. The offer is reported to include training of Afghan oil technicians in Czechoslovakia. [ ] 25X1

7 June The Hungarian-Greek trade agreement was renewed in Budapest. [ ] 25X1

9 June The Danish Minister of Labor heading a Danish trade delegation arrived in Moscow. [ ] 25X1

9 June The Czech-Norwegian trade agreement was renewed in Prague. [ ] 25X1

13 June It was reported that the USSR plans to send a 9-man trade delegation to Argentina to work out some special aspects in the trade agreement between the two countries, which has already accounted for a substantial expansion in Soviet-Argentine trade. [ ] 25X1

16 June Poland and Israel signed their first formal trade agreement. [ ] 25X1

17 June The Soviet-Iranian trade agreement was renewed. [ ] 25X1

17 June The Indian-Hungarian trade agreement was renewed. [ ] 25X1

18 June Two Japanese Diet members arrived in the Soviet Union for trade talks. [ ] 25X1

19 June The Soviet-Icelandic trade agreement was renewed in Moscow. [ ] 25X1

24 June The Soviet Embassy in Kabul presented the Afghan government with a 70-page list of economic aid projects and was reported urging Afghanistan to accept further projects. [ ] 25X1

25 June A new Czechoslovak-Danish trade agreement reportedly provided for a 25 percent increase in trade over the 1953-54 level. [ ] 25X1

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25 June Czechoslovakia--in a move unprecedented in recent years--agreed to permit the assignment of a Canadian customs inspector to the country to investigate fair market values for Czech goods to be exported to Canada. The Czechs also agreed to resume payments on defaulted export credit obligations of \$10,000,000.

[REDACTED]

25 June An exhibition of industrial and agricultural production of the USSR opened in Copenhagen.

[REDACTED]

25 June East Germany established a permanent foreign trade office in Vienna, bringing the total of such missions to three. The other two are located in Helsinki and Cairo. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

27 June Hungary and Indonesia renewed their trade agreement. [REDACTED]

late June Czechoslovakia informed the U.K. that it would like to resume consular activities in Hamburg in order to facilitate Czech trade through that city. [REDACTED]

3 July Moscow rolled out the red carpet for a delegation of Japanese Diet members returning from the Stockholm Peace Congress. The Soviet authorities offered the Japanese prospects of increased trade, fishing concessions, and the return of Japanese prisoners still held in the USSR. [REDACTED]

8 July The Czech-Indonesian trade agreement was renewed in Prague. [REDACTED]

9 July The Soviet Union has invited Venezuela and other Latin American republics to send delegations to the USSR to study trade possibilities in the fall.

[REDACTED]

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17 July            The Soviet Union and Finland signed a new five-year trade pact, including an increase in Finnish exports averaging 10% over that planned for 1954. [REDACTED] 25X1

19 July            At the International Whaling Conference held in Tokyo the Soviet delegate issued an invitation for the seventh meeting of the International Whaling Commission to be held in Moscow in 1956. [REDACTED] 25X1

21 July            Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vyshinsky announced to the Japanese Diet delegation that three Soviet trade officials were on their way to Tokyo to negotiate with Japanese business representatives for the sale of Soviet manganese, lumber, and coal. [REDACTED] 25X1

late July           A Soviet delegation was reported to be present for the opening of the International Economic Fair in Djarkarta. [REDACTED] 25X1

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"RECENT CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ATHLETIC EXCHANGES  
BETWEEN THE ORBIT AND THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD"

Conferences including Communist and non-Communist participation

1954

|                  |  |      |
|------------------|--|------|
| 26 April - 1 May | International Federation of Journalists -<br>Bordeaux (Biannual congress). [ ]                 | 25X1 |
| 22 May - 7 June  | Paris International Fair. [ ]  | 25X1 |
| 23 - 28 May      | Extraordinary session of the World Peace Council -<br>East Berlin. [ ]                         | 25X1 |
| 29 May - 6 June  | Second International Medico-Surgical Reunion -<br>Turin, Italy. [ ]                            | 25X1 |
| 7 June           | Eleventh Congress of Soviet Trade Unions -<br>Moscow. [ ]                                      | 25X1 |
| 14 June          | Sixth International Cancer Congress - Sao Paulo, Brazil. [ ]                                   | 25X1 |
| 18 - 30 June     | Fourth International Film Festival - Berlin. [ ]   | 25X1 |
| 19 - 23 June     | Congress for Relaxation of International Tension<br>(WPC - sponsored) - Stockholm, Sweden. [ ] | 25X1 |
| 20 - 22 June     | WFTU Trade Union Congress (European) - East<br>Berlin. [ ]                                     | 25X1 |
| 11 July          | International Film Festival - Karlovy Vary,<br>Czechoslovakia. [ ]                             | 25X1 |
| 18 - 27 July     | International Youth Meeting (IUS) - Oslo, Nor-<br>way. [ ]                                     | 25X1 |
| 19 July          | International Whaling Conference - Tokyo. [ ]  | 25X1 |
| 28 July          | International Conference of Theoretical Physics -<br>Paris. [ ]                                | 25X1 |
| 31 July - 8 Aug  | Twelfth World University Games - Budapest. [ ]   | 25X1 |
| 1 August         | All-Union Agricultural Exhibition - Moscow. [ ]  | 25X1 |

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Western Hemisphere

1954

|         |   |      |
|---------|---|------|
| 11 May  | It was reported that a Russian chess team will visit the United States. [ ]   | 25X1 |
| 12 May  | A delegation from the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians arrived in Moscow. [ ]  | 25X1 |
| 15 May  | A Rio de Janeiro Communist newspaper announced that a Brazilian trade union delegation is visiting in Moscow. [ ]   |      |
| 20 May  | A Polish pianist was reported making a concert tour of South America. [ ]   | 25X1 |
| 8 June  | The Czechoslovak Foreign Office requested US visas for six Czech churchmen, three to participate in a July Presbyterian conference in Princeton, and three to attend an August world Lutheran conference in Chicago. [ ]                          |      |
| 19 June | Tiran Nersoyan, Archbishop of the Armenian Church in the United States, was reported visiting the USSR. He attended the funeral of the Patriarch of the Armenian Church and spent 3 weeks in Soviet Armenia. [ ]                                  | 25X1 |
| 13 July | The Soviet Embassy requested that the State Department transmit an invitation to the Department of Agriculture. Five representatives were invited to attend the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition with expenses paid by the Soviet government. [ ]   | 25X1 |
| August  | The Foreign Office applied for visas for a group of fifteen "editors of student and youth newspapers of Soviet Union" to visit the United States for three weeks during August reciprocating the American editors' visit to the Soviet Union. [ ] | 25X1 |

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Europe

1954

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|------|----------|---|--------------|
| 25X1 | 22 April | A delegation of British peace fighters arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Peace Defenders Committee. [ ]                       | 25X1         |
|      | 23 April | A Yugoslav TANYUG representatives arrived in Moscow. [ ]  |              |
|      | 29 April | A delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences left Moscow for Belgium to participate in a conference on the gasification of fuel. [ ]          | 25X1<br>25X1 |
|      | 31 April | TASS reported that a group of British musicians had been invited to Moscow by the Ministry of Culture. [ ]                                    |              |
| 25X1 | 1 May    | A delegation of the France-Albania society arrived in Albania. [ ]  |              |
|      | 2 May    | Seven Ulstermen began a three-week visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the President of the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. [ ]   | 25X1         |
|      | 10 May   | An Italian delegation departed for Moscow after attending May Day celebrations. [ ]   | 25X1         |
| 25X1 | 10 May   | A Polish Academy of Sciences delegation left for Paris. [ ]   |              |
|      | 10 May   | The Federation of Yugoslav Students was invited to send observers to the 24 August meeting of the International Students Union in Moscow. [ ] | 25X1         |
| 25X1 | 11 May   | Otto Nuschke, GDR Deputy Premier, praised the Pope's Easter message in an interview with a correspondent of <u>L'Unita</u> . [ ]              |              |
| 25X1 | 11 May   | An Italian students' delegation arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the anti-Fascist Soviet youth committee. [ ]                           |              |
| 25X1 | 11 May   | A Danish workers' delegation arrived in the Soviet Union. [ ]   |              |
|      | 12 May   | A delegation from the Finland-USSR Society visiting Georgia left for Rostov. [ ]  | 25X1         |

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|      |             |   |              |
|------|-------------|---|--------------|
| 25X1 | 12 May      | A delegation of 17 Finnish students arrived in Moscow. [ ]  |              |
| 25X1 | 14 May      | A delegation of Soviet scientists left Moscow for Paris. [ ]  |              |
|      | 15 May      | A Scottish cultural delegation of the Scotland-USSR Friendship Society arrived in Moscow. [ ]   | 25X1         |
|      | 15 May      | Dutch astronomer Pieter Oosterhoff arrived in Moscow to attend the reopening of the astronomical observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [ ]   | 25X1         |
|      | 15 May      | A delegation of French women arrived in Moscow at the invitation of VOKS. [ ]   | 25X1         |
| 25X1 | 21 May      | A Finnish youth delegation arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet youth. [ ]   |              |
|      | 28 May      | Soviet scientists left for England on 28 May to attend the International Conference on Strains and Stresses on Metals at High Temperatures. [ ]   | 25X1         |
|      | 29 May      | Soviet scientists left Moscow on 29 May to attend an ornithological congress in Basel, Switzerland. [ ]   | 25X1         |
|      | Late May    | A delegation of Soviet teachers arrived in Britain at the invitation of the British Society for Cultural Relations with USSR. The delegation visited many schools and universities in England and Scotland. [ ] | 25X1         |
|      | 4 - 13 June | A soviet women's basketball team participated in the Fourth Eurorpean Women's Basketball Championship Tournament in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. [ ]   | 25X1<br>25X1 |
|      | 4 June      | A French pianist arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Cooperation. [ ]   |              |
|      | 5 June      | Soviet trade union representatives left for Helsinki to attend the Finnish trade workers congress. [ ]  | 25X1         |
|      | 5 June      | A representative of the USSR Cooperative Union left Moscow for London to attend the annual Congress of the Cooperative Union at Scarborough. [ ]  | 25X1         |

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8 June A delegation from the USSR Academy of Sciences left to attend the fourth annual meeting of the French Chemistry Society in Paris. [ ] 25X1

9 June A British gliding team arrived in Poland to participate in the Leszno glider contests. [ ] 25X1

10 June A Soviet youth delegation left for Finland at the invitation of Finnish youth organizations. [ ] 25X1

11 June A Danish soccer team left Copenhagen for a series of matches in the Soviet Union. [ ] 25X1

12 June A Soviet football delegation left Moscow for Switzerland, to take part in the International Football Federation Congress. [ ] 25X1

25X1 16 June Soviet oarsmen left for London for the Henley Royal Regatta. [ ]

18 June It was reported that a Budapest soccer team would compete with a French team in Paris on 21 June. [ ] 25X1

19 June A Soviet athletic delegation arrived in Rome for the world gymnastics championships. [ ] 25X1

19 June A Soviet delegation of education workers met British teachers in London, and discussed the educational system of the Soviet Union. [ ] 25X1

25X1 21 June A French football team, left Moscow after spending two weeks in the USSR and after playing a number of games. [ ]

25X1 21 June A Swedish women's delegation arrived in Moscow from Leningrad. [ ]

21 June Hungarian and Polish fencers participated in the world-championship fencing matches in Luxembourg. [ ] 25X1

23 June The president of the Peace Champions of Finland arrived in Moscow on 23 June at the invitation of the USSR Peace Committee. [ ] 25X1

25X1 23 June Jean Paul Sartre left the Soviet Union after a one-month visit made at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Writers. [ ]

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20 - 26 June It was reported that an East German delegation would attend a meeting of a literary group in Amsterdam. [ ]

23 June A large group of Soviet sportsmen left for Helsinki to take part in contests marking the traditional festival of the Finnish Workers Sports Union. [ ]

25X1

25 June It was reported that champion amateur Hungarian, Austrian and French cyclists would compete in the second heat of the international races to be held on 26 and 27 June in Paris. [ ]

25X1

25 June A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, left Moscow for Paris to participate in the work of the international conference on the study of electron coating. [ ]

25X1

30 June A delegation of Swedish doctors arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Public Health to study health services in the Soviet Union. [ ]

25X1

1 July Two leading Soviet women chess players left Moscow for London to take part in the chess tournament between Soviet and British players. [ ]

25X1

1 July A delegation of Soviet educational workers left for Geneva to participate in the 17th International Education Conference. [ ]

25X1

1 July A delegation of Soviet scientists left Moscow for Paris to take part in the Eighth International Botanical Congress. [ ]

25X1

1 July A Soviet trade union delegation left for Helsinki to attend the congress of Finland's Municipal Workers' Union. [ ]

25X1

2 July A delegation of Italian women consisting of workers, teachers, physicians, lawyers and civic leaders arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women. [ ]

25X1

2 July Soviet Red Cross delegates left Moscow for London at the invitation of the British Red Cross. [ ]

25X1

3 July A delegation of French sportsmen was reported by TASS to be in Moscow as the guests of the physical training and sports committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. [ ]

25X1

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25X1

3 July A Danish students' delegation arrived in Moscow. [ ]

25X1 6 July German Evangelical Church leaders who had been visiting the USSR as guests of the Patriarch of Moscow left Moscow. [ ]

25X1 7 July It was reported that representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR would take part in the world-championship parachute-jump contests in France beginning on 2 August 1954. [ ]

8 July It was reported that a group of folk dancers from East Germany would entertain at the Democratic Youth Festival opening in Paris on 11 July 1954. [ ] 25X1

25X1 8 July A Norwegian workers' delegation arrived in the Soviet Union. [ ]

25X1 8 July International rowing contests between teams of the Soviet Union, Finland and Sweden opened in Leningrad. [ ]

9 July TASS reported that Soviet artists were touring Norway at the invitation of the Norway-USSR Society. [ ] 25X1

10 July Soviet astronomers left Moscow for Liege to attend the session of the executive committee of the International Astronomical Union. [ ] 25X1

12 July A five-member delegation from Stalingrad arrived in Finland to tour the country. [ ] 25X1 25X1

13 July A Norwegian football team left Moscow for Kiev. [ ]

13 July Soviet scientists left Moscow for Great Britain to attend a neuro-chemistry conference. [ ] 25X1

15 July A delegation from the Swedish-USSR Society arrived in the USSR at the invitation of VOKS. [ ] 25X1

15 July Soviet physicians left for Helsinki to study the work of health organizations. [ ] 25X1

16 July A Soviet football team left for Austria at the invitation of Austrian sports organizations. [ ] 25X1

16 July Soviet students left Moscow for London to visit universities and colleges. [ ] 25X1

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|         |  |      |
|---------|--|------|
| 17 July | British students invited by the Anti-Fascist Committee arrived in Moscow. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 17 July | A group of Soviet medical scientists left Moscow for Switzerland to attend a gynecological congress. [REDACTED]                                      | 25X1 |
| 18 July | A Danish youth delegation, led by the Secretary General of the YMCA, arrived in Moscow. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 19 July | A group of Soviet scientists left Moscow to attend an international congress on meteorites at Manchester, England. [REDACTED]                        | 25X1 |
| 21 July | A group of Italian trade union officials and workers arrived in Sofia at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. [REDACTED] | 25X1 |
| 23 July | The Czech government invited France to act as judge at the Karlovy Vary Film Festival. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 26 July | A West German youth delegation left for Moscow for a study tour through the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |

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Near East and South Asia

1954

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|----------|---|------|
| 27 April | Two members of a Russian weight-lifting team were decorated by the Lebanese government for breaking world records. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| May      | The USSR took steps to lease a choice location for the new cultural center in Athens. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 15 May   | Soviet Minister Abramov and wife visited Histadrut headquarters and stated that practical mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Israel would grow in strength. He said that he would welcome close personal contact between Histadrut and Soviet Legation officials. [REDACTED] | 25X1 |
| 19 May   | It was reported that the Soviet ballet company, whose Paris concert was cancelled, will appear in Cairo in mid-June. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 20 May   | Five Soviet architects arrived in Athens from Moscow to attend the session of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Architects. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 1 June   | A delegation from the Greek Orthodox Church in Syria and Lebanon was reported planning to go to Moscow during the summer for the 100th anniversary of the Antioch patriarchy's representation in the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 12 June  | It was reported that a group of Algerian doctors are in the Soviet Union as guests of VOKS and the Ministry of Public Health. [REDACTED]  | 25X1 |
| 16 June  | A professor at Calcutta Science College and three post-graduate students from Calcutta University have been invited by the State University of Moscow to visit the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |
| 18 June  | A new Soviet cultural center opened in Damascus with an extensive supply of books and magazines in Arabic, French, English and Armenian. [REDACTED]   | 25X1 |

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5 July Molotov received an Indian delegation to the Stockholm conference for the easing of tension in international relations. The delegation was in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee and VOKS. [redacted] 25X1

12 July A delegation of representatives of Indian railway men touring the Soviet Union spent two days in Stalin-grad. [redacted] 25X1

14 July An Indian trade union delegation visited Uzbekistan. [redacted]

21 July An Indian delegation headed by Mrs. Rameshvari Nehru was reported to be in the USSR sightseeing and visiting institutions. [redacted] 25X1

Mid-August An Indian Cultural mission, including dancers and Hindustani and Carnatic musicians, was scheduled to leave in mid-August for a six-week tour of the Soviet Union. [redacted]

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Far East

1954

4 May

Doctor Yusuke Hagiwara of Tokyo Observatory was invited by the USSR Academy of Science to visit the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]

14 May

It was reported that the President of the Japanese Fishery Association would go to the Soviet Union to negotiate on fishing operations by the Japanese in northern waters. [REDACTED]

14 May

Soviet wrestlers arrived in Tokyo and claimed they were not just sportsmen but were peace representatives of the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]

2 July

A delegation of Japanese Peace Partisans arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee. [REDACTED]

July

The Indonesian Mine Workers Union received an invitation from the TUI of Miners to attend the Second International Mine Workers Union Conference in Prague in December. [REDACTED]

5 July

Sixteen Japanese members of Parliament arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Cultural Relations Organization. They had the Japanese government's blessing for an attempt to obtain the release of Japanese POW's still held in the USSR. [REDACTED]

29 July

Five Indonesian Agricultural Ministry workers were invited to conduct a one-week tour of agricultural projects in the Soviet Union. [REDACTED]

1 August

An Indonesian Women's organization (GERWANI - Communist-front) was reported planning to send ten women for a three-week tour of the Soviet Union in reciprocation of a visit of Soviet women in March. [REDACTED]

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